

TEMPERANCE.

Mrs. Nation, of Kansas.

Prelude to the sermon, January 28, at Saratoga Street Church, Boston, by the pastor, Chas. A. Crane.

When police, sheriff, mayor and governor combine to nullify a righteous law, we have a state of anarchy. It is a virtual dictatorship by executives. Benjamin Harrison justly says that it is a monstrous idea that an executive may select such laws as may please him to execute, and nullify the rest. This monstrosity has begotten the fury of a woman of Kansas who has assailed outlaws and criminals who are protected by the infidelity, the unfaithfulness of officers of the law. No one approves violence. But tell me, my friend, what would you do if the paid and sworn officers of the law stood motionless by while your children are assailed and your best right—protection by law—is being stolen by protected criminals? I think that you have none of that kind of goodness which will sit silent while such wrongs are committed. While I am trying to follow the Prince of peace, I still believe, with Wendell Phillips, that a true Christian will spring at the throat of a sin as soon as he sees it. Acid and alkali will fuses when they come together. My kind of religion refuses to mix with sin. There is a kind as calm as oil. You can get it. Now note this fact, that every excuse you make for the nullification of righteous law, is an argument for anarchy. Excuse faithless officials, and you justify Mrs. Nation. You will remember that she is assailing nothing but law-breakers and outlaws whose villiany is coddled and compounded by officials who nullify the law they swore they would enforce. Put any label on her you will, it is still a fact that since she has appeared upon the landscape, the criminals in Kansas have not had a good night's sleep. In a state where governor and mayor and sheriff have abdicated for the pleasure of the "poisoners of the public," she has become a terror to the evildoers. You say that is not her place. Possibly, but it is vacant. That is the reason a fanatic can take it. When the law is abandoned in favor of criminals, when public officials fortify crime and make it safe, when law is annulled by politics, when executives assume the role of legislature, judge and jury, and when criminals push their crimes upon a hopeless community which has been forsaken by its sworn protector, resistance is obedience to God. But you tell me that Mrs. Nation has violated the law. Has she? Are you familiar with the laws of Kansas. She has attacked the pirates of the seas of commerce, she has assailed the highwayman of trade and school and home, she has struck at the parasite of human industry; she has indeed violated the prudish laws of a dainty conservatism by screaming out against the debauching of the public conscience by pampered crime, and possibly it is unwomanly to assail criminals. But gentlemen, what will you have when men (so-called) desert their places, but not their salaries, and permit the law they swore they would enforce, to be regularly and safely broken by the worst element of the community? I confess that I am surprised that righteous women are as quiet as they are while being constantly sold out by politicos and politicians in office who combine with criminals to defeat the law. A slave I pity. A rebellious slave I respect.

The worst Mrs. Nation can do in her feeble way, is the sublimation of Puritanism compared with the safe nullification of law by its executives.

"Intemperance begets a hereditary disposition to vice. The lineage of the notorious Jukes family has been traced to a man who is described as a hunter, sometimes a vagrant and always a hard drinker, and seven eighths of whose descendants were either paupers or habitual criminals. In the thirtieth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, we find the detailed premises of an estimate that the total loss to society by the crime and shiftlessness of that one family amounted in 75 years to nearly a million dollars. With rare exceptions the female descendants of that generation of dram-drinkers were almshouse pensioners or harlots. The males with still rarer exceptions, were thieves, vagrants and paupers."

In view of the fact that so many of the organized industries of the world are demanding that employees abstain from the use of intoxicants, President Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, is reported as saying that before long drinking will be allowed nowhere save among politicians.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Jackson County.

Evergreen. Edward Lakes visited friends, Sunday.

Thadeus Drew visited his mother, Sunday.

John Amex has found his lost sheep.

Your correspondent [C. J. Lakes] is clearing up ground and fencing it, preparing for crop-making.

Thomas Hilliard has rented and moved on the farm belonging to Isabel Drew.

John Mathis is suffering from a bullet wound received by accident from Ballard Howard's revolver.

Louis Lukes and brother are making cross ties, which they expect to float to Livingston, for sale.

Mason County.

Maysville. Mrs. Alice Darnell entertained the "None Such" Society, Friday evening, in grand style. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, most all the members were present and highly enjoyed themselves.

The Mason County Teachers Association held an interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Stevens, Saturday morning. They will hold their next meeting at Prof. Reid's home on E. 5th St.

Miss Lela Tabor is quite ill at her home on Willet St.

George Hinton is suffering with la grippe.

The many friends of Mrs. B. H. Garrett, regret very much that on account of the death of her husband, she will make her home Paris.

The High School Alumni was delightfully entertained Saturday evening by Miss Frances Strawder. Prof. Reid and Miss Gordon, of Newport, were present and made some very interesting remarks. Their next place of meeting will be at Miss Miss Lucille Dinwiddie's on Lexington St.

Mrs. Laura Strawder is sick with la grippe on 6th St.

Mrs. Fannie Lewis is quite ill at home on Grave St.

Madison County.

Peytontown. Rev. I. Miller, who has been to Lexington on business, has returned.

The family of Wm. Phelps are down with the measles.

Wilmore Gentry, grandson of John Gentry, died Feb. 8, of pneumonia. The funeral was at the Campbell grave yard and was conducted by Rev. I. Miller.

Through sickness Rev. R. Munday was unable to fill his appointment last Sunday at Peytontown.

Wallacetown. Miss Carrie Wallace has measles.

James Gaffney's family is better of the measles.

Green Gabbard has had something like la grippe.

Little Maggie and Sheltie Anderson have measles.

W. O. Anderson who has had the measles is much improved.

S. P. Taylor who has been visiting here will return to his home in Illinois in a short time.

Mrs. Dovie Watson of Berea who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, returned home Sunday.

John Wylie has rented the Ed Smith farm of about 30 acres, on White Lick, where he intends to move in a short time.

Mrs. Sam Eden was the guest of Mrs. Gibb Gaffney Saturday and Sunday.

Bourbon County.

Millersburg. The la grippe patients are recovering. Mrs. Nellie Henderson is able to be out again.

Mr. James Graham entertained the Hon. H. A. Tandy of Lexington, Grand Master of U. B. F. Lodge, Thursday.

Ladies of C. M. E. Church will give a valentine entertainment Thursday evening.

Commencement exercises will be at Christain Church, Tuesday. Diplomas of graduation will be awarded to Hattie Mayberry, Frank P. Lewis, and Loucile Jefferson. Prof. Hathaway of State Normal will present the diplomas.

Miss Lottie Ming and Mr. James Myers of Paris were quietly married last week.

Mrs. Thomas Clay improves slowly; her brother of Cincinnati, is at her bedside.

Miss Libba Hansford has opened a select school at her home. See her for terms and send your children.

Clay County.

Ogle. A mad dog passed through here Wednesday doing much damage among stock also biting several dogs.

Noah Hubbard of Goose Creek has moved to the head of Otter Creek.

Jason Jones who went to Oklahoma about five years ago has returned.

Mrs. Tom Smallwood who has been ill has recovered.

Leander Smallwood of Goose Rock has moved to this place.

T. F. Clark and wife are visiting relatives at Goose Rock.

Moses Jackson of this place has sold out to Henry Mize.

Bright Shade. Mrs. Mary Mills visited friends in Manchester recently.

Houston Smith has returned to Bright Shade from Knox county, where he has been working.

There has been good progress made in the singing school at Mud Lick under the tuition of James Pennington. Mr. Pennington commenced another school at Mill Creek last week.

Alex Means of Ogle paid us a short visit recently.

Mrs. Lucy Smith is recovering health slowly.

Add Smith has returned from Pineville where he has been working.

Jasper Smallwood has been a guest at the home of Miss Nancy Smith.

Owsley County.

Eversole. Mrs. Pleas Moore is very ill at this writing.

Sheriff Neely and brother W. F. Neely, started Wednesday for Frankfort with the murderers of Stephen Riley, who were sentenced to the State prison for four years.

W. B. Combs, of Little Buffalo was in our midst, Sunday.

The little daughter of Billie Jennings, who has been very ill with croup, is better.

Mary Combs visited friends on Buck Creek Saturday and Sunday.

Jerry Reynolds and son, from Perry Co., visited relatives in Owsley Co., Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Lucy Reynolds and Jennie Gabbard visited relatives on Indian Creek, Sunday.

Success to the Citizen.

Gabbard. Mrs. Rachel Duff is on the sick list.

James Marcum, of Booneville, was here last Saturday on business.

Mr. Mayes, a very old man of Cow Creek, died last Tuesday.

C. B. Gabbard, went to Booneville Tuesday.

Henry Evans, of Moores Creek, Jackson county, was here last Tuesday and Wednesday. He had been on a visit to Breathitt county.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Caudell have a fine new boy at their home.

L. C. Roberts, has moved to Wolf Creek.

Cordell Roberts, of Wolf Creek was at Tallega one day last week.

James Eversole, of Manchester, was here last week.

The Citizen always has something interesting for everyone.

We advise our friends not to drink whiskey or play cards. It is always the foundation of trouble.

Bony Callahan went to Cincinnati Saturday to have his affected eye taken out. He was accompanied by L. F. Cole.

Circuit Court adjourned Saturday last after a two-weeks session. The greater portion of the time was taken up on trials for murder. Six prisoners were sentenced to the pen; viz., Elisha and Elijah Bowlin, and two brothers named McIntosh, each for four years for complicity in murder. App Murrell, for seven years and Abe Wilson, fifteen years for killing Lewis Moore. Wilson and Murrell are also indicted for the killing of James Moore.

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Subscribe for THE CITIZEN.

THE HOME.

Edited by Miss GRACE J. STOKES, Instructor in Domestic Science, Berea College.

THE FARMER'S HOPE.

BY RUTH STOKES SEARS.

The home maker must have wider knowledge than one in any other profession. She will be called upon to make use of knowledge in all lines. She must be a mathematician; by expansion she is often required to make a garment out of four yards of goods when five is the required amount; by contraction and transposition she must often make two old dresses into one new one; the addition of fractions comes in by being able to take the fractional parts of several articles of food of to-day's dinner and prepare from them a savory and appetizing dish for tomorrow's luncheon. She must be a physician, surgeon, and trained nurse, as she must know how to administer simple remedies; she must know what is the best thing to do for a cut finger, a burnt hand, a poor little, aching head or stubbed toe. She must be a chemist, as she must know about the composition and nutritive value of foods, and the right way to combine the different foods to produce strong healthy bodies and minds. She must be an artist; her table must be a picture in itself because of the carefully prepared food and artistic arrangement. She must be a politician; not that she desires or expects to vote, as most housekeepers find that they have enough rights already, but she wants to understand politics so that she may persuade her husband and train her sons to vote intelligently. She must be a musician, as by systematic planning and arrangement of work there will be no rush and hurry, but all will work together so smoothly that to the household the result will be sweet and harmonious. Her sphere has no limit. She must be everything for the sake of everybody; she must know everything, as she must do or direct the doing of everything.

Until within the last few years it was thought that every woman was born with the knowledge of how to keep house, and when the time came for her to go into a home of her own she would take to housekeeping as naturally as a "duck takes to water." People are now beginning to realize that some thought must be given to this all important subject. Domestic science has steadily been gaining grounds for the last 30 years; up to that time it had received but little attention; now there is an opportunity for a favored few to receive instruction in the household arts. There are schools of cookery and sewing in most of the large towns, and these studies have been added as industrials to the course in many of the agricultural colleges. As yet many people have not been made to realize how important it is that they should give as much attention to the education of their daughters in this line as they do to the education of their sons in any profession which they may choose.

(To be continued.)

Photographs

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For information and friendly advice address the Vice-President, GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, L. L. D. - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

Kind and Amount of Reading for First School Year.

Our first duty is to become acquainted with the child and his environments. If we are thoughtful teachers, we will not rush headlong into the "technique" of reading but will devote the first week, at least, to lessons which will reveal the home life and experience of our children. This is the time to let the child know in some way, that you are his friend. Above all help him to become free and confident in your presence. This may appear to be a waste of time but I know that the value of every future lesson is heightened by this mutual good understanding.

The next step must be to awaken within the child a conscious desire to read and to explain the purpose of the lessons which are going to demand so much of his time. There are several ways to do this. I have tried the following plan: Read to your school a story which they have never heard. When you reach the interesting climax, stop and tell the children that you haven't time to read the rest of the story now. Ask them some question similar to this: "Would you not like to learn to read so you could finish this story for yourself?"

For the child to desire to read is a very important step in the training of our children but a desire for the right kind of reading is of more importance. For if after the child is able to read, this newly gotten power does not open to him the desire to read that which is noble and inspiring, we as teachers have failed. Our work is to give the child right ideals, quicken right desires and strengthen right tendencies. This can be done partly by leading to right choices in their reading. This must be begun during the very first year of the child's school days. Telling stories, reading and reciting poems to the children, using memory exercises, such as appropriate poems and songs, should be a frequent exercise and constitute a very important part of the child's training in reading for the first school year. Sarah Louise Arnold says: "The choice will never be between the good and nothing, fullness and emptiness; it will always be a choice between the good and the bad." Then how important that the child from the first be helped to desire the right kind of reading. Much is already suited to children's understanding but I also believe that it is advisable to sometimes give them that which they do not fully understand knowing that the future will help them to a fuller understanding. Don't cut literature to the children's comprehension. Let them feel the beauty of it and I know from experience that they sometimes like that which seems beyond them. They like the sound of it. For instance Helen Hunt Jackson's poems on October and on November are beyond them but I know they enjoy them. But a poem, like a picture, should be presented as a whole and never analyzed in the first lesson.

During the first few weeks of school and all through the year, read to the children from the world's best writers. Hans Christian Andersen, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Mary Howitt, Longfellow, Whittier, Eugene Field, Robert Louis Stevenson, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and many others have written their best thoughts for children as well as for men and women. Of course the teacher who would guide her pupils in this field must herself appreciate that which is beautiful in literature.

When the child has become somewhat acquainted with the interesting and beautiful thoughts to be found in books, and has a little desire to be able to read them for himself, he is then ready for his first reading lesson. As the teacher gathers her children around her for this lesson, the sentences should be about things in which the children are interested and should express thoughts. They should be worth reading and should be grouped together in coherent paragraphs.—Elizabeth Thompson, in The Nebraska Teacher.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MARON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

OPEN DITCHES.

Some people, without giving any thought to the matter, seem to think that an open ditch will serve about the same purpose that an underdrain will in draining the land. But those who have tried both know that an open drain in a field that is cultivated from year to year is a nuisance in plowing and in the use of the harvesting machinery. Besides it is a waste of so much land, and weeds and brush are likely to grow along the sides; stock will tramp in them and the sides cave in, and withal an eyesore to every farmer of any business tact. Further, they serve to carry away the fertility of the farm. If the land is liable to a flow of water, more than a large tile drain will readily take up, it is better to lay the tile drain deep enough so as to carry the water of all of ordinary rains, and then leave the surface depressed above the tile drain wide enough to carry the overflow water, but sloped so that the surface may be cultivated or passed over without any trouble in the use of farm machinery. In most instances it will be found that open ditches may be replaced with tile drains of sufficient capacity to carry the water likely to come to come to them, which once done and well done, is a permanent improvement to the land, which will prove highly satisfactory in all the years to come.—Drainage Journal.

TILE DRAINING, THE FOUNDATION.

If I were intending to buy a farm that had a heavy soil, a clay or clay loam, such as are most benefited by tile draining, and if two farms were offered exactly alike in other respects, but one thoroughly tile drained and the other not, with a price of \$50 an acre on the one not drained and \$80 on the other, I would unhesitatingly take the other. I would do it if I had but one or two thousand to pay down and must go in debt for the rest, because I should expect to pay out quicker on the more costly farm and then have something better when I got through.

But this statement needs some qualifying. It goes without saying that if I bought such a farm, even to keep stock on, to make that a leading feature, and if the land was reasonably adapted for tillage, that is, was not hilly, that I should want in Ohio, say, to grow clover, wheat and corn. And if intending to put in such crops I should want conditions right for raising a large paying crop. This is the way I feel after many years' experience in draining and with drained lands, and after hearing much from others who have drained. Again, if I bought a clay farm I would run in debt for money to drain it all thoroughly as far as it was to be plowed, and as fast as it was plowed. I would not break up a field without first draining it. As my friend William Strong says, "I would plant tiles before planting a crop every time." I am not sort of on the fence in this matter, or half hearted, but I would do it or let the farm alone. I would do it with a feeling of more certainty that I would get my pay than I had when I gave the money for the land itself. As one good friend expressed it at an institute last winter: "Good farming is thrown away on wet land." It is too much a matter of luck. And still when I am asked, as I often am, whether I would advise any one to go in debt for tiles, I dare not say yes, because so much depends upon the man, whether he will follow up his draining with good farming that will bring the money out of his venture; and, again whether the draining will be thoroughly well done, or whether it will soon be practically of little value. Tile draining is simply the foundation, next to the farm itself, of all good profitable farming on land that needs it. I wish I could grind this into every reader who has such land. There is no more question to-day as to its truth than that two and two make four.—T. B. Terry, in Our Farming.

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